British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 947] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1844. [*Established in* 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

The following may be relied on as the correct particulars of the scandalous outrage which we mentioned in our last as having been perpetrated by Capt. Voorhees, of the U. S. frigate *Congress*, against the vessels of the Argentine Squadron off Montevideo.

Early in the morning of the 29th ult., an armed pilot boat schooner, bearing the Oriental flag, was seen standing out from the shore; upon which, the Argentine vessels, suspecting her to be one of Garibaldi's craft, placed themselves in readiness to act according to circumstances. This suspicion was, however, soon removed by the confidence with which she approached till within a short distance of the Argentine corvette "25th of May," when she anchored. A boat was immediately sent from the corvette to bring the commander on board, when it was ascertained that she was the Oriental schooner of war "Sancala," one of the small vessels lately armed by the legal President for the purpose of protecting the commerce of the Buseo against the piratical depredations of Garibaldi. It was also learnt that on her way out she had taken several fishing boats; and had pursued another so close that it escaped only by taking refuge on board a merchant barque in the harbour. The Commander of the "Sancala" having delivered some dispatches from President Oribe, of which he was the bearer, returned to his vessel, which immediately got under way to return to the Buseo. Shortly afterwards it was observed that the barque in the harbour which had given refuge to the fishing boat—and which it has subsequently been ascertained is the *Rosalva*, having on board the well known Silas Burroughs, owner of the ship "Herald" which was seized sometime ago by the Argentine Squadron, for sailing without papers, and the perfect legality of which proceeding has been fully acknowledged by the Government of the U. S.—having hoisted the American flag and sent a boat on board the U. S. frigate "Congress," the latter had manned her boats and dispatched them in pursuit of the "Sancala," which they boarded, and hauling down the Oriental flag hoisted in its stead the American ensign and pennant; the Oriental commander and crew being sent prisoners on board of the "Congress." About this time the Argentine schooner of war "9th of July," which had been cruizing during the morning, was returning to her anchorage; and when within half gun shot of the American brig of war "Bainbridge," the "Sancala," now transformed into an American vessel of war, and which had taken up a position near the latter, ordered the "9th of July" to send a boat on board, which demand being complied with, the officers and crew were made prisoners, and American boats were manned and dispatched to take possession of the "9th of July," which was easily effected, as no hostile intention was suspected. Simultaneously with this extraordinary transaction, the U. S. frigate "Congress" got under weigh, and coming close alongside the Argentine corvette "25th of May," fired a gun, and ordered Capt. Fitton to strike his flag, which, of course, the latter refused to do, requesting at the same time to be informed of the cause of such an abrupt and singular proceeding. Capt. Voorhees, however, declined giving any explanations; but leaving the "25th of May" made sail towards the Argentine brigantine of war "Republicano," which happened to be under weigh, and coming up with her sent his boats on board to take possession, which was as easily accomplished as in the case of the "9th of July"—the officers in both instances being sent on board the frigate, after having been obliged to surrender the keys of the magazines and arm-chests. Whilst this was going on Captain Fitton sent a boat with an officer on board the "Congress," again begging to be acquainted with the cause of these astounding acts of hostility, but the request was utterly disregarded, and the officer and crew of the boat made prisoners. After the "Republicano" had been secured, the "Congress" returned alongside the "25th of May," when Captain Voorhees again summoned Captain Fitton to strike, which the latter again peremptorily refused to do unless forcibly compelled; whereupon the "Congress" fired a shot over the "25th of May," and, Captain Fitton, regarding resistance as useless, from the immense disparity of force, fired another shot and hauled down his colours. Upon this Captain Voorhees dispatched his first Lieutenant, with two boats, to take possesion of the "25th of May," which was done in the same manner as in the case of the two other Argentine vessels. Captain Fitton was immediately sent on board of the "Congress," when Captain Voorhees deigned, for the first time, to explain the motive of his outrageous proceedings, which was the allegation that some of the musket shots fired by the Oriental armed schooner "Sancala," in pursuit of the fishing boat, had struck the American merchant barque "Rosalva." Captain Fitton then informed him—what the fact of the flag ought sufficiently to have indicated—that the "Sancala" did not belong to the Argentine naval forces accidently under his command, and that he had never seen her before that morning; but that he understood she was one of the craft armed by the legal Government for the protection of neutral vessels trading to the port of the Buseo. After this declaration, Capt. Voorhees, perceiving that he had been a little hasty, signified to Capt. Fitton and his officers that they were at liberty to return to their respective vessels and hoist their flags; but Capt. Fitton, energetically protesting against the gross insult that had been offered to the flag of the Republic, refused to hoist it again, without ample reparation, or before receiving orders from his Government. The Argentine officers, however, returned to their vessels, when it was found that six seamen, foreigners by birth, who had voluntarily entered the service after receiving a large bounty, had been taken from the "Republicano," and that all the fishermen prisoners had been set at liberty. Capt. Fitton then drew up in writing the protest he had verbally made, to which Capt. Voorhees returned an answer no less curious than laconic, also in writing, stating that he was ready "to respect the Argentine forces and belligerent rights as long as they respected the American forces and "neutral rights"—just as if they had ever disregarded them, and had not, on the contrary, carried that respect to a degree unprecedented in the annals of maritime warfare!

Such was the state of things when Commodore Toll, the new Commander of the Argentine squadron off Montevideo, arrived; and this officer, without waiting, we believe, for fresh instructions, ordered the vessels to resume their colours, Captain Pinedo succeeding Captain Fitton in the command of the "25th of May." Commodore Toll immediately notified to the neutral naval Commanders the re-establishment of the blockade that had been momentally suspended through an abuse of force as ignoble as it is outrageous. At the date of the last advices the "Sancala" with her Commander and crew was still detained by the "Congress" under pretence that no papers were found on board of her—just as if it were customary or necessary for small armed craft to carry papers when not going beyond the waters of the country to which they belong, or as if there were any difficulty in the way of ascertaining the fact whether her Commander bears, as he states, a commission from President Oribe! Really Captain Voorhees's inconsistency is only equalled by his overbearing contempt of international right. But, more of this anon.

We regret to learn by the last advices from Brazil, that fresh disturbances had broken out at Pernambuco, and obliged the Imperial Government to send a considerable reinforcement of troops to that quarter. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that all the efforts of the factionists and foreign speculators to involve the Empire in a dispute with this Republic have proved abortive. Paz, the late Chief of the Montevideo rebels, having been denied his passports for Rio Grande, in his alleged character of an Argentine or Oriental General, he was supplied by Vasquez with credentials as Minister to Paraguay; but, he was not more successful in this new quality, the subterfuge being too apparent. Upon this he was advised by his circle to have recourse to the desperate measure of attempting his escape, for which purpose a passport under a fictitious name was procured. Having adopted this counsel, in order the better to carry the design into execution he signified his intention of visiting the gun-powder manufactory of the Estrella, some fifteen leagues' distance from Rio; and no objection being made to this excursion, he abused the indulgence extended to him by taking to flight. The Government, however, took the promptest measures in order to prevent the full accomplishment of his project; and having called at Santa Catalina, he was there detained by the President of the Province, in virtue of orders previously received from the Court; and in

(SEE LAST PAGE.)

Advertisements.

For Sale.

CORN in the ear and shelled, at the Baracca del Diesimo No. 207, Calle de la Victoria.

THE parties who have taken the following periodicals from the Commercial Room, are requested to return them:

"THE PICTORIAL TIMES"

Of 10th February, 16th March, 20th and 27th April and May 11th, 1844.

"THE PEOPLE'S GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS,"

Part first.

"OLD ENGLAND,"

With numerous plates of its "Popular Antiquities." Part No. 5.

To be disposed of by Private Contract,

WITH THE GOOD WILL &c.

THE Old Established Saddlery and Harness Manufactory of the late John Kennedy, situated in the "Calle de la Piedad," No. 141, with the entire stock on hand, consisting of ladies' and gentlemens' saddles, many of which are of the very best class and lately imported from England, gig and cart harness in sets complete, ladies' and gentlemen's riding whips, cart whips and coach whips; also a full assortment of spurs, stirrup irons, stirrup leathers, girths, saddle cloths, saddle trees, leather traveling trunks, sword belts, bridle bits, chain traces, &c. &c. together with the working tools, glass cases and fixtures, as well as a very superior stock of every article in the trade necessary for the person entering the premises to commence an active business immediately.

Any person wishing to embrace this opportunity can apply on the premises to view the stock and treat with the proprietor of the same, who is about to retire from the businses

Buenos Ayres, Sept 6th 1844.

SPRING GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED

AT NO. 35, CALLE DE CANGALLO.

A Stock of gentlemen's superior French silk hats, boots prunela and cloth do. straw hats of all classes. A complete assortment of satin and silk vests, cravats, stocks gloves handkerchiefs, braces, merino and cotton shirts and drawers, linen and cotton socks and stockings, men and boy's caps of all descriptions. gentlemen's white and coloured shirts. bed rugs and blankets, hearth rugs, fancy walking sticks and various other articles all selling at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

TO LET.

A MOST desirable house in one of the best situations in the town. It has recently undergone a thorough repair, and possesses every requisite for a small family.

Apply to Mr. Macome, No. 5, Calle de la Reconquista.

To the Public.

THE TEETH.

Altos Calle de Cangallo, No. 31, between Calle la Paz & Catedral, just above the Merced Church

MR. TENKER, Surgeon Dentist of the cities of New York, Rio de Janeiro & Montevideo, and unanimously received by the Hon. Tribunal of Medicine of this Capital as Professor of said Art, has fixed his residence for a number of years in Buenos Ayres, and continues to practice his profession and can be consulted at all hours at his house.

He fills decayed teeth with pure gold, silver or mineral cement without pain, even the largest cavities and renders them useful for life. He evens, cleans, separates and extracts teeth by a new method, causing less pain; also inserts without pain the mineral incorruptible teeth that never decay like those taken from dead bodies. The following preparations for the teeth, which he has been several years in perfecting, can always be had with directions at his rooms.—

EL AGUA DE LAS PAMPAS, (PAMPA WATER) distilled from herbs and roots, is a powerful stimulant to the secretions of the mouth, removing every thing of a greasy nature, the bad effects of decayed teeth, medicine, tobacco, segars and a feverish state of the mouth in the morning; it also preserves the teeth, hardens the gums when they are white and spongy, and leaves a delicious flavour in the mouth.

EL BALSAMO DE LOS ANDES, or Chemical Water, which loosens the tartar that forms upon the teeth causing the gums to be inflamed, loosening the teeth so that they often fall out—a general complaint in this country; it is a powerful astringent to gums, and makes the teeth firmer in their sockets.

FIRE KING'S REMEDY FOR THE TOOTH ACHE is wonderful in its effects as thousands can testify, and the secret is known by him alone in S. A.

TOOTH POWDER, which cleans and preserves the teeth and gives the gums a very healthy colour, is too well known in Buenos Ayres to need recommendation here. He invites the curious to call and examine his instruments.

NOTICE

To Hotel & House Keepers.

JUST received, a splendid lot of Westphalia hams, selling at very reduced prices, at No. 52 Calle de la Paz.

Mr. Archibald Glover,

ON personal application at Messrs. Dickson's & Co, No. 20 Calle de la Reconquista, will receive a letter lately arrived from England, which may be of importance to him.

NOTICE.

THE late co-partnership of Oliver J. Hayes & Co. having been dissolved the business heretofore carried on by them will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm.

(Signed) OLIVER J. HAYES.
JOHN EASTMAN.
A. LINES VAN BLARCON.

For Sale.

AT No. 49 Calle de la Paz, a lot of very superior cheese, made in this country, & which will be sold at 2 dollars per lb. and taking a whole cheese at 1 dollar 4 rials per lb.

To the Editor of the "British Packet,"

Sir,

The following effusion was penned by a very young lady at the moment of reading the advertisement in your paper of two gentlemen wanting wives, to which it was meant as a reply, you will therefore greatly oblige a friend and subscriber by inserting them.

LINES TO A LOVER.

Lovely genius, who can'st thou be,
We hear thy gentle and melodious voice,
Keep me not in suspense—art thou he!
Oh! what a sight! Oh! what a farce!

Methinks I see him; here, here he comes,
Come hither stranger, thou shalt be my love,
Rich or poor, 'tis all the same to me,
But am I not too good for thee!

Alas! poor fool, unhappy messenger!
To beg for food, which thou can'st not obtain.
A fox to be the shepherd of a treasure!
Away with you—return to your domain.

Unknown from whence ye come, or whither [you go,
I close my rhyme, and bid thee adieu!
Know for the future, whether high or low,
We are to wise and old for you.

I. C. L.

Buenos Ayres, 28th Sept., 1844.

GENERAL ROSAS

AND THE EVENTS OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

The *Gaceta* has replied at some length to the allegations contained in this publication. In one part of this reply it says:

"It is a very disagreeable task to analyse productions where falsehood and absurdity vie with each other, without a single colouring of picturesque fancy to interrupt the monotony of the drama.

"It is related that '30,000 souls have gone to seek an asylum in distant lands," flying from sanguinary rigours. This falsehood, despicable for its impudence, is advanced by the author absolutely without any evidence whatever, as are the rest; and then these same are invoked in order to prove others. No such emigration has left this country, nor is it unknown that a great number of the three or four thousand individuals who did seek an asylum in Bolivia, in Chili, and in Brazil, have returned. How many emigrants are there on the entrenchments of Montevideo? The personages addressed may obtain information in this respect from their own authorities in the Rio de la Plata: they do not amount to one hundred! Three hundred follow Rivera. To this are the supposed "30,000 souls" reduced; and the fact is public and beyond all doubt. On the other hand the augmentation of the population and the advancement of the country are evident. The Province of Buenos Ayres has extended its territory and settlements to the Desert; and its capital has increased in this administration the number of its inhabitants. Without having recourse, in order to demonstrate it, to the notoriety of the fact, or to the considerable augmentation of the imports from Europe, and of the exports from the country, as we have already related, it is sufficient to notice the statements of the movement of the population, and the entries and departures by sea and land that are published monthly in the newspapers. It is seen by them that the increase in 1843, averages one month with another, eight hundred persons; and in 1843, one thousand. In July last it amounted to two thousand two hundred and forty three individuals; all which gives, in less than two years, an increase of 16,843 souls to the country. We may observe by the statistical returns published in the journals, that, in the hottest period of the war, this movement if it was not in so great progression, kept always advancing. And to this should be added the increase of population resulting in this capital from the greater number of births than deaths, independently of the evident augmentation in the county districts. In the latter also new productions have been created, different establishments that were wanting formed, and good and commodious buildings raised in the towns. On the former occasion we have shown the rise and increase, in the administration of General Rosas, of one of those productions—the valuable one of the breeding of Merino sheep.

"Those are not the signs of a people "decimated" or "seated on sepulcres"; and it is necessary to agree that the charge of the alleged 30,000 emigrants is the greatest absurdity that calumny could devise.

"In the same tables of blood these ridiculous and revolting numbers are inscribed:.

"Died by poison	4
" by cutting the throat	3,765
" by shooting	1,397
" by the poignard	722
" in battle	14,920
And by various persecutions, including executions for desertion and for attempts to desert.	1,600
	22,408"

"The Noble Earl of Aberdeen and the Pastors of the United Kingdom may easily perceive, in regard to the number of 14,920 killed in battle, and certainly exaggerated, that it implies an accusation against all governments at war. On the other hand, the authors and protracters of the war, who, in the River Plate, are the ruthless Unitarians aided by foreign intervention, are responsible for all the bloodshed, devastations and calamities that the war produces; and must answer to God and humanity for that ferocious barbarity employed in order to uphold an unjustifiable rebellion, and subject the land of their birth to bondage and misery. "Accursed the man who brings to his country a foreign yoke!" We owe to the personages addressed by the "British resident" the justice of believing that that would be their imprecation against any of their fellow-subjects who would commit such an infamous crime; and they partook in that national fervour which animated England in the last twenty-one years' war when it smothered rebellion in the blood of the traitors leagued with the foreigner.

"There is, therefore, a reduction by no means insignificant in the revolting and false chronicle: a great deal of humanity, forsooth, and not a little hardihood to make an appeal respecting 14,920 victims of the injustice, of the cruelty and barbarity of the ruthless Unitarians! Let them answer to God and to man why they have spilled that blood with foreign bayonets. From the very publicity of their crime there is no subterfuge or protestation that can avail them."

And in conclusion it says:—

"Thus far does the 'British resident' reach in his contemptible falsehoods; but we would leave these observations incomplete did we not also examine his "Appendix." It consists of some abominable fabrications copied from the defunct *Britannia* and from the *Nacional* of Montevideo. It is a speculative description of the system of General Rosas, ascribing to him a constant action upon all that is wicked with a view to render it subservient to his political designs. Adopting this premise the "British resident" deduces that "murder, rapine and oppression are not the bases of his system, but some of the many evils which grow out of it." Reflecting upon this absurd assumption, the proof of which will be forthcoming for ages, it would be inferred that, "the basis of the system" of the ruthless Unitarians being diametrically opposed to that of the "system" of General Rosas, there should result from the former only prodigious good. The melancholy reality of the atrocities committed by those men in Montevideo and all its campaigne, of the horrible ravages and bloody crimes they have at all times perpetrated, is an evident proof that the extravagant theory of their apologist fall to the ground. And, pursuing the same argument, it is seen that the system of General Rosas, being repressive of those profoundly "wicked" acts, cannot but be essentially good. Thus established the theory, let us review the facts, testimonies the least equivocal. The accusations of the "British resident" are founded only on false assumptions. "Religion, he says, in its form and abstract sense, has been profaned, perverted and superseded by the idolatrous worship of a vain image. The terms 'holy,' 'blessed,' are bestowed on the 'Confederation.' The painted picture of the Dictator is set for adoration and the people are taught by the apostate priests to disregard their duty to their Creator and to put their trust in the ephemeral power of a man." The graveness with which these assertions are advanced is only equalled by their egregious falsehood and malignity. The painted picture of General Rosas has never been adored, neither in the technical exception of this word in a religious sense, nor by the more ample application of those demonstrations that Europe has dedicated to its good sovereigns or fortunate warriors. Though civilized people have been lavish in their marks of reverence to their great men, and though Religion blesses the demonstrations of public gratitude in all Catholic countries, as it is the promoter and sublime companion of the national glories, the Argentine people have restrained their effusions through respect for the principles and the wish of the very same illustrious citizen whom they have wished and

wish to honour. Occasionally, in the great triumphs of the Confederation, they have carried the portrait of General Rosas in their arms, with civic love, with patriotic enthusiasm, but without personal adoration. Far from that portrait having been adored, it thas been laid at the foot of the holy altars. The Government itself, whose supreme Chief is General Rosas, has prohibited every demonstration towards his person, at the same time that there is no prohibition as regards that of other illustrious men, or eminent Orientals and Argentines. With the same disinterestedness and modesty has General Rosas invariably declined all the honourable titles and valuable rewards that with eager emulation have been earnestly pressed upon him by all the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation. He has made the most noble application of the emblems of civil and military glory. The sword that he wore in the important and glorious expedition to the Deserts of the South in 1833 and 1834, and with which he struck down the hydra of anarchy in 1828, conquering the ruthless Unitarian insurgents, no longer belongs to him: he laid it at the foot of the altars of the Most High in the church of San Serapio Martyr, in the Azul, a town and church founded by himself, as an humble offering of gratitude to the Almighty. The valuable medal of brilliants which was voted to him by the Legislature of Buenos Ayres is destined to shine on the breast of our holy patron, St. Martin, in the solemnities of his festival. Are these the sacrileges that the barbarous "British resident" denounces? When the Chief Magistrate of a State gives those examples of faith and religious piety in the fairest and most fortunate stage of his career, when there is nothing wanting to his resplendent glory, his traducers should look for subjects of accusation less ridiculous, or less barbarous. Fortunately too for this country, so infamously outraged by immoral and ferocious foreigners or by the impious ruthless unitarians, the clergy of Buenos Ayres, composed of exemplary Ministers, and guided by an enlightened and virtuous Pastor, is by a continued series of virtues, exempt from the infamous stigma cast upon it by a vagabond calling himself an Englishman, who comes out of a gaol to assume the character of a politician. Of this class of pestilential intriguers there are some Englishmen in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, whom the merchants of their own country would with reason, consider themselves disgraced even in saluting. Those are the dealers in such disreputable fabrications that tend to render abhorrent the English name! The ignorance of the "British resident" is equal to his effrontery. "Holy" is the cause of the Confederation termed, for thus is denominated, when it is deemed necessary, the just cause of an independent people, not that any one impiously arrogates to himself the attributes of the Divinity, but because as the sovereign rights of nations emanates from God, according to all Public Writers, they are in this acception holy. Lord Grenville called the cause of England against the National Convention of France "holy"; and "holy" did the Greeks denominate their cause, patronised by England and France, against the Ottoman Empire. Public Writers also declare that treaties are "holy"; and the slightest observation of the diplomatic documents of the times will teach with how much frequency "the sanctity of treaties" or of "public faith" is invoked. The Confederation reposes on a solemn treaty, a glorious monument of the first administration of General Rosas; and in this regard its cause is likewise holy. It is also false that the entrance to the churches is denied or any outrage offered to those who do not carry the Federal device.

No magistrate in Buenos Ayres dare pass a sentence, says the 'Britsh resident,' "without consulting his (General Rosas's) will." "No tribunal" he adds, "dare "decide a cause otherwise than by his command. No appeal to a public tribunal "may be listened to, no advocate may plead, no evidence may be produced but such "as have received the previous sanction and direction of Rosas." There is more fabrications than words in these generalisms. Justice is administered in this country, as is public, by an independent, upright and enlightened Magistracy. Their sentences are published in the newspapers. Neither the Government nor General Rosas ever interfere in their decisions. There is no example of his having recommended to the Magistrates a single affair, as was a corrupt practice in the previous administrations. Advocates exercise their profession, and undertake the defences, or plead the cases of the clients whose retainer they chose to accept. It is also false that the institutions of charity and education have disappeared; the government foments and favours them in as far as the preferent attentions of the public defence will allow. It has not abolished them, as the "British resident" supposes; on the contrary it liberally contributes to their augmentation, During the French blockade which exhausted the Public Treasury, whose principal revenue is derived from the customs, it could not appropiate the necessary funds for the maintenance of those establishments, and the cruel war of the ruthless Unitarians leagued with foreigners is the only cause why the Government has not given a great impulse and extension to the establishments of charity and education.

"Who are, exclaims the 'British resident,' the men chosen by Rosas to work out "his purposes?" And the "British resident" himself answers: "the most wicked, "the most vile, the most cruel and the most corrupt!" With this ludicrous facility he reduces the most egregions falsehoods to a simple interrogation, or monologue, in which he himself is accuser, witness and judge. General Rosas knows how to choose the men he employs; and the Confederation needs not blush on presenting its diplomatic, civil and military lists. Let us compare only the first with that of the ruthless Unitarians; and let impartial men decide. We will put an interrogation, but of facts, not of words. Who represents the Argentine Confederation at the Court of London? Doctor Manuel Moreno, who to his morality, his talents and acquirements, unites a pure and well-tried patriotism since the first days of the Republic. And who went to represent the ruthless Unitarians near Lord Aberdeen? Varela! the ruthless Unitarian Varela, a corrupt man, an accomplice in the murder of the illustrious Dorrego, Chief Magistrate of the State. Varela, the author of immoral libels, and who has left such melancholy recollections in this country, without any service to recommend him, but on the contrary the stigma of a filthy act of rapine in the Nattonal Bank of Buenos Ayres! In Paris, Ellauri, the agent of the ruthless Unitarians, is upon a par with Varela, for his bloodthirstiness, corruption, and want of honourable antecedents. Similary circumstanced is the petulant and discredited ruthless Unitarian Magariños in Rio Janeiro. In the meantime the Ministers of the Argentine Government in France and in Brazil are among the most distinguished and honourable men who have figured in the American revolution. No one can dispute neither the morality, the patriotism, nor the talents and acquirements of Don Manuel de Sarratea and General Guido. General Alvear who represents the Argentine Government in the United States is one of the most illustrious capacites of the revolution. On the other hand the constant and solitary witness of the "British resident," the ruthless Unitarian José Rivera Indarte, what is he! What crime is there that he has not committed? Theft, rapine, sacrilege........ Let us suspend this ungrateful and useless examination in order not to pester the public with the private foul deeds of the ruthless Unitarians, besides their atrocious public crimes. The "British resident" adds the idle tales of the pretended "Mashorca club" which he computes to consist of "six hundred assassins who wear boots," of the "cruelties" of General Rosas "to his buffoons," of having been "a bad husband and worse son," of the decrees respecting mourning and public education being vexatious. The prolix and well grounded observation which the Argentine press has published upon these topics of defamation render any lengthened analysis of ours unnecessary; and the more so as there is not in the "British resident's" strictures any specious pretence. Every thing is coarse, vile, absurd. "Six hundred" men are given to assassinate forty in April and October; and with "boots on" in the bargain. Such a club never has existed nor been known in the country. The name of Mashorca and other impostures connected therewith are the work of the ruthless Unitarian José Rivera Indarte. It is known to what end he composed in 1835 the following disgusting lines, of which he has afterwards availed himself in his libellous print in order to create an imaginary, execrable monster! We ask the permission of the public to copy them here in their original filthiness. They are these:—

"This *Marlo* (1) which you now behold
"With ruddy husk so neatly clad,
"Has in the depth of hell we're told,
"Sunk the foul faction *Unidad*.
"Therefore with great and deep devotion,
"Pray whilst for it you yet have room,
"Spare me, oh save me from such doom
"Oh! thou holy *Federacion!*
"And when upon your way you speed
"Be cautious and take heed,
"The ruddy, *intruding* Cob, oh mind,
"Don't follow you too near behind."

(1) *Marlo*---the ear of corn without the grain. The spike is called "*Mazorca.*"

MERCHANT VESSELS
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.
For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday--See Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels and Captains Names.*	*Tons*	*Consignees.*	*Destinations, &c.*
	British.			
July 12	Brig Bella Porteña, J. W. Pyott.....	238	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
Aug 5	Brig James Gibson, James Stuart....	221	Brownell, Stegmann & Co	Liverpool
7	Brig Prince of Wales, James Russell	199	George Bell............	London
15	Barque Jean Baptiste, L. Honeyburn.	224	Anderson, Weller & Co...	Falmouth
Aug. 30	Brig Betsy, Randall Doughty.........	175	Nicholson, Green & Co...	London
Sept. 2	Barque Speed, Edmund Brewer......	261	Briscoe, Twyford & Co...	Liverpool.
3	Brig Ianthe, James Hunter..........	211	Nicholson, Green & Co...	London,
12	Brig Maid of Athens, H. Laing......	205	Rennie Macfarlane & Co.	Falmouth.
17	Brigantine Minalto, Ste. Tregarthen.	193	Hughes & Brothers......	Great Britain.
20	Barque Delhi, John Young.........	342	John Best & Brothers.....	London
20	Brigantine P. Dean, George Dean....	187	Hughes & Brothers......	Falmouth.
22	Brig Venilia, William Martin.........	203	Henry & George Dowse..	London
24	Brig Hibbert, Luke Bruce...........	259	John Galt Smith & Co....	Liverpool.
Sep. 26	Brig Mary Winch, Samuel Bingham.	231	Brownell, Stegmann & Co	Rio Grande to load for Great Britain.
Oct, 1	Barque Ann Best, James Maychell...	335	John Best & Brothers....	
2	Brig Elizabeth, George T. Graham...	226	Briscoe, Twyford & Co...	Great Britain.
6	Barque Nerio, Robson Weighill......	338	Thomas Armstrong......	London
	American			
Sept. 13	Barque Hobart, Collier.............	204	Daniel Gowland & Co....	
Aug. 24	Barque Creole Isaac H. Norris.......	228	Daniel Gowland, & Co...	New York.
12	Ship Mexican, John Deming.........	225	Daniel Gowland & Co...	Valparaiso.
	Barque King Philip, George Upton...	201	Daniel Gowland & Co....	Salem.
17	Barque John Carver, P. Pendleton, jr.	298	Zimmermann, Frazier, & Co	Maldonado, to load for Boston.
20	Brig Consort, James B. Ames	225	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	
20	Brig William Price, John Roberts....	239	Daniel Gowland, & Co...	Buseo.
23	Ship John N. Gossler J. W. C. Perit.	504	Moss and Purdon........	Manilla.
25	Bar. Lucy Penniman, Thos. P Chase.	270	Moss & Purdon..........	Africa.
26	Brigantine Emma, Edward Smith...	130	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	
29	Brig Emerald, Charles Babson......	191	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	
Oct. 1	Barque Catherine, Thos. T. Wingate.	237	Daniel Gowland & Co....	Baltimore.
5	Brig Odessa, Henry Smith..........	183	Charles R. Horne........	Valparaiso.
6	Barque India, William A. Selby.....	184	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	
	French.			
Aug 8	Bar. Paquetbot de la Plata, Belzagu z	185	Llavallol, & Sons........	Havre de Grace.
10	Barque Turenne, Felix Larché.......	214	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Cette
21	Barque Deux Freres Unis, Lemenager.	185	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	Havre de Grace.
30	Brig Louise, Joseph B. Canard......	179	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Cette.
Sept. 6	Bar. Jeune Nelly, Bignon...........	150	Thomas Rousso..........	Havre de Grace
22	Brig Indien, Adolphe Devand.......	215	John Baptiste Prelig.....	Havre de Grace.
Oct. 3	Barque Creisquear, Gravereanx.....	192	Portal & Brothers........	
9	Barque Napoleon, Nicole Rabardy...	227	Tomas Rousse...........	Havre de Grace.
9	Barque Diana, Andoire Armateur....	338	Zumaran & Treserra....	
	Sardinian.			
11	B.N.S.de la Misericordia, Rocatalicata	149	Jacinto Caprile..........	Genoa.
Aug 5	Brigantine Francisco, Luis Corvetto..	125		
29	Brig Bella Teresa, Bernado Vallerino	170	Zumaran & Treserra......	Genoa.
19	Brig Cesar, Pedro Viale............	141	Manuel Acevedo Ramos..	Brasil.
30	P. Siempre lo Stesso, Aug. Ferraro..	208	Pietranera &Co.........	
Oct. 1	Brig Graciosa Fanny, P. L. Tiscornia.	192	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles..	
1	Brig Solicito N'ra. S'ra. del Carmen	184	Jacinto Caprile..........	
	Spanish.			
Aug. 12	Pol. Maria, Francisco Illas........	105	Llavollol & Sons.........	Havana.
20	Brig Enrique, Juan Barcelo.........	151	Zumaran & Tresera......	Malaga.
	Barque Provicional, Santiago Matosse	241	Llavallol & Sons.........	Havana.
30	Brig Manuel, Pedro Garcia.........	155	Zumaran & Treserra......	Malaga
Sep. 4	Polacre Esmeralda, José Millet......	118	Llavallol & Sons..........	Havana.
12	Barque Palemon, José Ros..........	207	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Havana.
13	Brig Florentino, Jacinto Maristan....	183	Zumaran & Treserra....	Havana.
20	Polacre Teresina, Francisco Maristan	115	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Havana.
20	Polacre Intrepido, Pedro Maristan....	142	Llavallol & Sons.........	Havana
24	Brig Eolo, Joaquin Pares...........	147	Pedro Antonio Sanchez..	
24	Polacre San Antonio, Joaquin Duratt.	103	Felipe Senillosa..........	Havan.
	Brazilian.			
Sep. 13	Brig Feniz, Antonio N. do Santos...	181	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles..	Brazil.
18	Brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez,	155	Manuel Acevedo Ramos...	Brazil.
26	Brigantine Suspiro, Antonio C. Ribeiro	178	Manuel S Monteiro......	do.
29	Brigantine Especulador, A. J. Diaz..	150	Manuel Acevedo Ramos..	do.
Oct. 7	Brig Encantador, Juan F. Fernandez	191	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles...	do.
9	Brig Jacuba, Antonio dos Santos.....	208		do.
10	Brigantine			
	Swedish.			
Sep. 1	Brigantine Orion, Nicolas Larrson, ..	110	Manuel Acevedo Ramos...	Brazil
15	Brigantine Solide, M, Mattsson......	163	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Cette.
	Danish.			
July 23	Barque Orion, H. Matthiessen	236	Thode & Co	Havana
Aug 18	Barque Doris, Peter Bonsen	240	Jacob Paravicini.........	Antwerp.
30	Brig Phœnix, Hans Lyster..........	180	Thode & Co.............	Falmouth
Sep. 14	Brig Eduard, Carston Smidt........	170	Bunge, Hutz & Co.......	Falmouth.
15	Brig Ortelius, Charles T. Timm.....	200	Mohr, Ludovici, & Co....	Antwerp.
	Hamburgh.			
Sept. 6	Bar. Mercurius, Jan Jansen Ney....	226	John Jacob Klick, & Co..	Havana.
Oct. 2	Barque Meiners, Claus Lincau.......	220	Jacob Paravicini.........	Antwerp.
	Austrian.			
Aug 10	Brig Restaurador Rosas,............	332	Rissa & Ro.............	
Oct. 3	Polacre Mina, Marco Jecassoviche...	121	Risso & Rosa...........	
	Belgian.			
Sep 14	Brig Minerve, Frederick Knudsen...	221	Bertram Le Breton & Delisle	Antwerp.
	Bremen.			
Oct. 9	Brig Helena, Gerhard Ihlder Jun...	170	Mohr, Ludovici & Co,....	
	Portuguese.			
Oct. 10	Brigantine Flor de Amorin, A. Cuna	143	Juan G. Martinez.........	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Schooner Spider 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworthy Pym, Commander.
Schooner Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. Justus Oxenham, Commander.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

Arrived on the night of the 4th inst. National brigantine Atrevida, 140 tons, Antonio Dodero, from the Buseo 3rd, in ballast, to Trifon Lezica.

October 5th.. Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, American brig Odessa, 183 tons, Henry Smith, from Rio Janeiro 25th August, Montevideo 25th ult., Colonia 5th inst., in ballast to Charles R. Horne.

Sailed, Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Antonio Cabaner, for the Buseo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with merchandise and passengers.

The following outward bound were under way, but anchored again from head wind :. . Leon, Union Compostelana, Tres Guimaraens, and Catharina Dorothea.

October 6th.. Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, American barque India, 184 tons, William A. Selby, from Patagonia 30th ult., with 1404 fanegas salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Cayetano Duran, from Montevideo 5th inst., to Antonio Lopez, with 88 passengers.

British barque Nerio, 338 tons, Robson Weighill, from Cadiz 22nd July, Rio Janeiro 22nd ult., with 424 tons salt, to Thomas Armstrong.

Sailed, Spanish brig Leon, Julian Ibarraran, for Bilboa, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 9571 dry ox and cow hides, 10 bales with 300 dozen calf skins, 14 do. with 340 do. slunk calf skins, 2 do. with 50 arrobas ostrich feathers.

Spanish barque Union Compostelana, Pedro Ferreyros, for Carril, (Galicia) despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 14,222 dry ox and cow hides.

Passenger—An Italian.

Brazilian brig Tres Guimaraens, Antonio Gonzales Viana, for Parnagua, despatched by José Marquez de Sousa, in ballast.

Hamburgh barque Catharina Dorothea, Adolf Wilhelm Boljahan, for Falmouth or Cowes for orders, despatched by Mohr, Ludovici & Co., with 17,661 dry ox and cow hides, 2,540 salted do.

October 7th.. Wind N. Rain at night.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Encantador, 191 tons, Juan Francisco Fernandez, from Santos 27th ult., Montevideo 6th inst., with sugar, to Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.

Sailed, French brig Rose Amelie, Jean Marie Mariedec, for Patagonia, despatched by Charles R. Horne, in ballast.

October 8th.. Wind S. E. Rain all day.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 9th.. Wind S. E, Strong. Rain at night

Arrived, H. B. M's schooner Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. Justus Oxenham, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., arrived at Montevideo 6th inst., sailed 7th with the mail of the packet Swift, from Falmouth 9th August.

Passenger from Rio Janeiro---Monsieur Bertram Codillon. From Montevideo—Mr. William Jordan.

Bremen brig Helena 170 tons, Gerhard Ihlder Jun. from New York 9th July, Montevideo 7th inst., with part cargo, to Mohr, Ludovici & Co.

French barque Napoleon, 227 tons, Nicole Rabardy, from Havre de Grace 21th July, Montevideo 6th inst., with part cargo, to Tomas Rourse,

French barque Diana, 238 tons, Andoire Armateur, from Bordeaux 23rd July, Montevideo 6th inst., with part cargo, to Zumaran & Treserra.

Brazilian brig Jacuba, 208 tons, Antonio dos Santos, from Parnagua 22nd ult., with yerba &c., to order.

October 10th.. Wind S. E. Rain.

Arrived, Portuguese brigantine Flor de Amorin, 143 tons, Antonio Cuna, from Rio Janeiro 22nd ult., Montevideo 9th inst., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Juan Geronimo Martinez.

Brazilian brigantine Fontes, 180 tons, José Cayetano Vieira da Silva, from Santos 30th ult., Montevideo 7th inst., with sugar &c. to Juan Geronimo Martinez.

National schooner of war 9th July, Capt. John Fitton, from Montevideo 9th inst.

National brigantine of war Republicano, Captain Thomas Craig, from Montevideo 9th inst.

Sailed, United States Ship Boston, 20 guns, Gaptain Garrett J. Pendergrast, for Montevideo.

October 11th.. Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian packet schooner Ninfa del Plata, Santiago Antonio Barbaro, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Cayetano Duran, for Montevideo, despatched by Antonio Lopez, with passengers.

Vessels spoken by the Lucy Penniman---British barque Atwick, on 30th August in Lat 4 ° 9" N. Long. 20 ° 21" W. from Hull, bound to Valparaiso, out 2 months.

H.B.M's schooner Viper, hence 16th ult., will on her arrival at Rio Janeiro, be refitted and then proceed for England.

H.B.M's schooner Cockatrice Lieut. Justus Oxenham, Commander, will sail hence on the 17th inst., for Portsmouth, calling at Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

H.B.M's brigantine Dolphin, 3 guns, Lieut. William O'Bryen Hoare, and schooner Spider, will in future take the mails between the River Plate and Rio Janeiro.

The Dolphin has been employed on the coast of Africa and is well manned and armed---she has a crew of 60 men, and her 3 guns are long 32 pounders.

This new arrangement of the Packets was totally unexpected. The Cockatrice sails for England on Thursday next. We cannot but regret her departure inasmuch as her Commander had become in a manner domiciled amongst us, and from the respect and attachment he has ever evinced towards Buenos Ayres and its inhabitants, we are sure that he equally regrets the leaving us.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

consequence of subsequent directions he was to be sent back to Rio Janeiro under an escort. Even had he succeeded in reaching Rio Grande, there is every reason to believe that he would not have been allowed to proceed any further, as the Imperial authorities in that Province are known to have received very positive orders from their Government enjoining the strictest neutrality.

Flores has finally ousted Lamas from the Riverista Ministry in Montevideo, notwithstanding their apparent reconciliation. The new Finance Minister is one Sayago, a person whose abilities are said to be on a par with those of Rivera's nominal Vicegerent, and whose only recommendation appears to be his perfect qualification to represent the *juste milieu* between the European and African races in Montevideo.

VICTORIA THEATRE,

One of the most elegant and crowded audiences of this season attended this Theatre on Saturday evening last; the performances were, as we stated in our last, in honour of the anniversary of the 5th of October, 1820, when General Rosas restored the legal authority of the country. The Theatre was most superbly decorated and amid those decorations were appropiate mottos and inscriptions. The daughter of H.E. the Governor was present, and was visited during the evening in her box by a great number of persons. The curtain did not finally drop until 2 o'clock in the morning of the 6th.

There is a prophecy in France that the reign of Louis Philippe over that country will be at an end next year, so as to accord with the number of years of the two preceeding dynasties, viz:---

Napoleon 15 years, 1800 to 1815. The Restoration 15 years, 1815 to 1830. Louis Philippe 15 years 1830 to 1845.

DIED.

On the 6th inst., aged 56 years, Mr. James Fisher, native of Manchester, and many years resident in Buenos Ayres, as proprietor of a board and lodging establishment. His funeral took place on the 7th at the British Protestant Cemetery and was numerously attended.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 11th inst.

British	17
American	14
French	9
Spanish	11
Sardinian	7
Brazilian	7
Hamburg	2
Swedish	2
Danish	5
Austrian	2
Belgian	1
Bremen	1
Portuguese	1
	79

THE WEATHER.. heavy rains have fallen this week.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercia Room since our last:—

Saturday	58
Sunday	60
Monday	62
Tuesday	64
Wednesday	58
Thursday	58
Fidray	

Advertisements.

New Saddlery and Harness MANUFACTORY.

No. 119, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

DAVID SUFFERN late foreman at Mrs. Kennedy's—In returning his sincere thanks to the Public in general for the kind and liberal support he has experienced since his commencement in the above business, begs leave to state that he has this day landed per "Ianthe," from Liverpool, a general assortment of Saddlery: comprising, Ladies' best hogskin side Saddles, quilted safes and pockets, Gentleman's best full shaftor and stuffed hogskin hunting Saddles, sprig bars, bit and bradoon Heads and Reins, Pelham Heads and Reins, snaffle Head and Reins, Ladies' Twigs in gold plate and silver mountings wrought whalebone handles, engaged thramed Gentlemen's best Jockey cutting Whips wrought whalebone handles and silver mountings, Gentlemen's hunting Whips wrought whalebone handles and brass mounted hammers, do do. in bronze mounted hammers, brass mountings for coach Harness Victoria patterns, English patent leather middlings, hunting trees spring bars, Ladies side trees, from the successors to Lawries celebrated tree manufacturers, London, made to order 4 dozen best hogskins English tannage best colour, patent leather pistol holster, saddle girth web all worsted, English spurs, &c. &c. He further expects per "Hollywood," a variety of every article connected with the business. The advertiser in announcing the above property wishes to state his claims on a discerning public: first—Every article in his concern has been got up within the last 4 months, fresh and from the manufacturers hands, and have been selected in accordance with the orders forwarded by him to England, and he believes that on inspection, the present goods in style, workmanship and material, will be found superior to anything of the kind in the market. He expects per "Hollywood" the arrival of a first-rate tradesman, whose assistance joined to his own fifteen years experience in his business, he hopes will enable him to give satisfaction to his customers, and merit public support.

JOBBING CAREFULLY EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

David Suffern.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 12th, 1844.

Advertisement.

THE undersigned, Professor of Pharmacy, begs to acquaint the Public that he has purchased the well known establishment No. 30, Calle de Catedral, with the whole of its very select stock of Medicines, the business of which will be carried on under his immediate attention, and without the smallest interruption; and he further begs to assure the public that prescriptions entrusted to him shall be prepared with the greatest care and correctness.

CHARLES B. COSTER.

Buenos Ayres. 12th of Oct., 1844.

P. S. On hand a very elegant assortment of English Perfumery, and a variety of other articles connected with the business.

A Situation

WANTED as head Groom or Coachman. Respectable references can be given. Apply at No. 15, Calle de Balcarce.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	219	á	220	each
Do. Patriot	218	á	219	dodo.
Plata macuquina	12⅞	á	13	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	13¾	á	13¾	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.	13¾	á	13½	do.
Six per cent .Stock	70	á	75	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	3¾	á	3 13/16	per dol.
Do. France	39	á	40	cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	13¾	á	14	per ct. premium
Do Montevideo	13¼	á	13½	do. do.
Do. United States	13	á	14	per U. S. dol
Hides, Ox, for Engld. & Germy	54	á	56	per pesada
Do. France	50	á	52	do.
Do. North America	45	á	46	do
Do. Spain	49	á	50	do.
Do salted	42	á	52	do.
Do. Horse	18	á	19	do, each
Calf skins	50	á	52	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	34	á	40	per dozen.
Do. fine	41	á	44	do.
Deer skins	10	á	12	do.
Goat skins	20	á	22	do.
Nutria skins	6	á	7	dol per lb.
Chinchilii skins	50	á	60	dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	34	á	36	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	44	á	46	do.
Do. long	110	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	24	á	30	do
Do. picked	40	á	42	do.
Do. shorn from skins	41	á	43	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	22	á	30	do.
Tallow, pure	18	á	20	do.
Do. raw	11	á	12	do.
Do. with grease	16	á	17	do.
Jerked beef	20	á	25	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	150	á	200	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	80	á	90	
Hide cuttings	32	á	34	per 100 lbs
Ostrich feathers, white	11	á	12	per lb.
Do. black	7	á	8	do.
Salted tongues	16	á	18	per dozen
Salt, on board	25	á	30	per fanega
Discount	1¼	á	1½	pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 219 dollars. The lowest price 218 dollars

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 13-16 pence. The lowest do. 3¾ pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.